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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.80.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 97 91

April 18, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 94 95

7639 日七廿月二潤

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

三拜禮 號八十月四英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

100,000 Germans Out of Action.

London, April 17.
A semi-official message issued in Paris states:—The Germans have massed at least twenty Divisions and all their available batteries on the Soissons Reims front.

Our advance has reached a depth of between three and four kilometres at certain points.

Altogether, the Allies have rendered *hors de combat* 100,000 Germans during the past eight days.

Another British Capture.

London, April 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the neighbourhood of Epehy, we captured Tombois wood, on the Lempire Faudhulle road, and progressed along the spur to the north-east of Epehy station. We took a few prisoners. The weather is stormy.

French Organise New Position.

London, April 17.
A French communiqué states:—We organised the position between Soissons and Rheims.

A strong German counter-attack on our new line in the region of Ailles was broken by our curtain of fire and machine-gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Other enemy counter-attacks in the sector of Courcy also failed.

The weather continues very bad.

There is a lull in the artillery firing in the sectors west of Auberive and in Champagne.

Nine enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Captain Gaynemer's thirty-sixth.

German "Explanations."

London, April 17.
A German official message states:—One of the greatest battles of the mighty war, and therefore one of the greatest in the world's history, has been progressing on the Aisne since the 6th inst. The artillery firing and mine-throwing are unprecedented in duration, mass and intensity.

Yesterday morning, the French, in deep columns, attacked from Soupir to Betheny. During the afternoon, the French threw in fresh masses, carrying out lateral attacks between the Oise and Coudé-sur-Aisne.

The artillery firing continued to-day, levelling the positions and rendering an obstinate defence no longer possible. Fighting was no longer against a line but over a deep and irregular fortified zone. The battle swung backwards and forwards around the foremost positions, our object being, even if war material were lost, to spare the lives of our forces and to inflict losses on the enemy. This was achieved, thanks to our heroes. A French attempt to break through failed. We inflicted imaginary losses and took over 2,100 prisoners. Where the enemy penetrated, the fighting continued. Fresh attacks are expected. Fighting between Prunay and Auberive has developed, the battle-line therefore extending from the Oise into Champagne. We have entire confidence in the coming heavy fighting.

The Hun's Costly Failures.

London, April 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters remarks:—When the Germans make up their minds to cease attacking Monchy-le-Fraux their casualties will amount to an appalling total. The lure is still strong upon them, despite their very costly failures, and prisoners state that, if the attack in which they were captured was unsuccessful, other attempts will be made.

We need not complain of the enemy's continuing to give us opportunities to punish him. The heaviest and most determined German effort to retake the key position was made on April 14, at Roex, which lies on the north bank of the Scarpe, two miles from Monchy. This barbed wire and German batteries which were able to sweep the intervening valley.

The country is most favourable to open fighting and affords good cover for the concentration of troops. Sart wood lies north-east of Vert wood and south-east, at no great distance, we lay along this ground on April 14, with other forces to the north of Monchy, preparing for a nut-cracker advance. The Hun's could not have timed the effort to retake the village more opportunely, for it was at the very moment that we were ready to advance. The German massing in the two woods, were hotly bombarded. The enemy advance from the south was beaten back before reaching within 150 yards of our position.

The Hun's, emerging from Vert and Sart woods, were caught by the bombardment, and the shells tore their ranks most devastatingly. We subsequently learned that they were picked troops. They gained our front trenches before the village, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The British were ordered to allow the Boches to enter the long trench as thickly as they pleased; then, terribly enfiladed, these withered and floundering. The enemy lost 2,500 killed alone. One officer claims to have shot forty before the latter bolted.

Bitter Fighting.

London, April 18.
A German official wireless message states:—After their failure, with heavy losses, to break through our lines on the Aisne, the French have not renewed their attacks.

There has been bitter day-long fighting on both sides of the Auberive in Champagne.

THE FOOD SUPPLY QUESTION.

Reciprocal Scheme Between Allies.

London, April 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Government has put on the free list wheat, wheat flour, and molasses, in accordance with the reciprocal agreement with the United States to send provisions to the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HOW GERMANY TREATS HER DEAD.

A Limited Company's Gruesome Activities.

London, April 17.
A sensation has been created by the publication of some of the details of the revolting treatment to which the German subject their dead soldiers in converting their bodies into pig's food and manure.

The *Lokale Anzeiger* correspondent on the Western Front, in describing the town of Evergnicourt, says:—There is a dull smell in here, as if lime were being burned. We are peering the great Corpses Exploitation Establishment of this Army Group.

The newspaper *La Belgique*, of Leyden, however, contains a full version of the abominable process. It says:—German science is responsible for the idea of the formation of the German Official Utilisation Company, Limited, which is a dividend-paying Company with a capital of a quarter of a million, the first factory of which has been constructed at St. Vith for dealing specially with the dead from the Western Front. If the results are as good as the Company hopes, a second factory will be established to deal with corpses from the Eastern Front.

"The factory is invisible from the railway. It is placed deep in forest country with a specially thick growth of trees around. Live wires surround it. In the north-west corner, the discharge of trains takes place. The trains arrive full of bare bodies, which are unloaded by the workers who live at the works and who wear oilskins, overalls and masks with mica eye-pieces. Equipped with long hooked poles, they push the bundles of bodies to an endless chain, on which there are hooks at intervals of two feet, these picking up the bodies, which are transported thus into a long, narrow compartment—passing through a disinfectant bath, then through a drying chamber, and finally into a digester, or great cauldron, an apparatus detaching the bodies from the chain. The bodies remain in the cauldron from six to eight hours and are treated by steam which breaks them up, being slowly stirred by machinery. The resultant products are fat, which are broken into stearine in the form of tallow and oils, requiring to be re-distilled before use.

"The process of distillation is carried out by boiling the oil with carbonate of soda, some bye-products of which are used by German soapmakers. The oil distillery and refinery lie in the south-eastern corner of the works. The refined oil is sent out in small cases like those used for petroleum, and is yellowish brown in colour. The fumes are exhausted from the buildings by electric fans and are sucked through a great pipe to the north-eastern corner, where they are condensed and the resultant refuse discharged into a sewer. There is a laboratory. The chief chemist in charge of the works has two assistants and seventy-eight men—all soldiers, of eight Army Corps. There is a sanatorium near the works. No man is permitted to leave the latter, they being guarded as prisoners at their appalling work."

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the subject, says:—"Civilised races have always regarded dishonouring their dead as cannibalism. That the Hohenzollerns should, after using their subjects as gun-fodder, treat their bodies as offal, more than outrages all our ideals of faith."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Co-operation on Technical Measures.

London, April 17.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the distinguished political writer and Deputy, M. Kerdien, is proceeding as High Commissioner of the French Republic to the United States, being entrusted with plenary powers to co-ordinate all technical measures of co-operation.

AERIAL RAID ON GERMAN TOWN.

Reprisal for Torpedoing of Gloucester Castle.

London, April 17.
A Berlin official message states:—Twenty-three aeroplanes attacked Freiburg-in-Breisgau on Saturday, 11 people being killed and 27 injured. The University was considerably damaged and the Municipal Theatre, institutes and infirmaries attacked.

Three British aeroplanes were brought down, and the leader of the attack, a British Lieutenant Colonel, taken prisoner. According to his statements and a fly-sheet thrown down, the attack was a reprisal for the torpedoing of the Gloucester Castle. The statement vigorously contests such justification and declares that Britain must take the consequences of despising Germany's warning against the misuse of hospital ships. It adds that a revengeful attack on an open town in which there are no militarily important objects is cheap glory.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

British Still Advancing.

London, April 17.
A Mesopotamia official message, sent by General Maund yesterday, reports an advance by night on the right bank of the Tigris to within a mile and a half of the position occupied by the 13th Turkish Army Corps, covering Latubul Station, on the Bagdad-Samarra Railway. The enemy fell back without offering any opposition.

THE RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

London, April 17.
Food prices in Canada have increased by forty per cent., in the United States by twenty-five per cent., in Italy by seventy per cent., and in Vienna by one hundred and seventy-one per cent., since July 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

British Parliament's Congratulations.

London, April 16.
The following resolution relating to the intervention of the United States will be moved on the 18th inst., being proposed by Mr. Lloyd George and seconded by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, and moved by Lord Curzon and seconded by Lord Crew in the House of Lords:—This House desires to express to the Government and people of the United States its profound appreciation at the action of the Government in joining the Allies, thus defending the high cause of freedom for the rights of humanity against the gravest menace by which it has ever been imperilled."

THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

An Election Not Desired.

London, April 17.
In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Bill prolonging the life of Parliament until November 30, Mr. Bonar Law said it would be a misfortune if an election were forced at present, when we were in the crucial phase of the war and when our troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the war, in which they had been successful beyond his expectations.

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that an election at present would not trustworthily indicate the feeling of the country.

Mr. Dillon moved the rejection of the Bill as a protest against the non-settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to complaints that the Government had not indicated its intentions regarding Ireland, said he hoped that it would be possible, early next week, to indicate the Government's policy. The Government was devoting earnest attention to the problem.

Mr. Bonar Law referred to the prevailing atmosphere of good will, and said that there was no need absolutely to despair of arriving at some solution. He added that he hoped the House which had seen the beginning of the war would also see the end.

Later.

The Parliament Prolongation Bill was read a second time by 226 votes to 52, the minority being composed wholly of Nationalists.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Closely Followed by Austria and Germany.

London, April 17.
It is apparent from various indications in the German papers that the peace movement is being followed with the closest interest.

The coming and goings of Socialists of different countries in Scandinavian cities demonstrate that, despite the numerous denials, and despite the German affectation of indifference, Germany and Austria are equally anxious to establish a bridge for communicating with the Russian pacifists.

The latest suggestion from the German publicists is that they must not arouse the suspicions of the Russians by over-eagerness, but must leave them time to reflect where their real interests lie, namely in friendship with their neighbour, Germany.

ALLIED LABOURITES.

Enthusiastic Congress in Russia.

London, April 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Anglo-French Labour deputations were given a most enthusiastic reception at the Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates.

M. Tchaidz, the President, warmly welcomed the deputations, and Mr. O'Grady replied saying that henceforth Britain and Russia would fight side by side for the destruction of the oppressor of the world, William Hohenzollern.

Finally, the British, French and Russian delegates joined hands and sang the "Internationale."

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

London, April 17.
Every movement of a crowned head is regarded nowadays as possessing some significance.

The King of Denmark and the Crown Prince are going to Stockholm's week hence.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 17.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. report: Business has not been active. The market is so narrow that a sudden movement in price either way need not be unexpected.

A further purchase of 450,000 ounces was made last week by the United States Government and such support, though not large, is likely to improve the American market owing to the quarter from which it emanates.

Shanghai exchange has remained fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 3/8.

An unusually large reduction of 191 lakhs occurred in the Indian Treasury's holding of silver, which is now lower than at any time since the 15th February.

(Continued on page 8).

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Slightly Firmer Tendency.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular dated April 14, state:—

We last reported on 31st ult. since when a certain amount of business has been negotiated and the Saigon/Hongkong rate, although it weakened at the beginning of the fortnight, has since firmed slightly. A large Japanese vessel was fixed at 80 cents per picul, a medium sized outsider at 90 cents, 3 smaller ones at \$1.00 and a small one and a regular liner at \$1.05 per picul. The local rice market improved slightly, a few days ago, and has since remained more or less steady. Time-charter rates still continue firm, one of the vessels fixed having been closed on the basis of as high as \$17.50 per d. w. ton and although further requisitioning of tonnage has taken place, since we last reported, tonnage, on time-charter basis, could still possibly be secured at last mentioned rate.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th February, 1917, amount to total 115,057 tons as compared with 101,574 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for N. 2 white round sifed rice stands at \$3.49 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for April/May shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—This market has remained more or less steady, little new business being reported during the interval although the berth rate, which had previously slightly weakened, has gradually swung back to the rate which was previously held good for some little while, viz:—\$1.10/\$1.20 for inside/outside the bar loading respectively.

Saigon/Java:—We have nothing to add to our last advice.

Saigon/Philippines:—Referring to the report in our last circular of Philippine owned tonnage having been fixed forward, the following is the actual business reported, viz:—A steamer 6 trips at Pesos 1.27, a steamer 2 trips at Pesos 1.30, a steamer 12 trips at same rate, a steamer 4 trips at Pesos 1.40 and 5 centavos extra for second discharging port and also another vessel accepted one trip at Pesos 1.45 per picul. No further business is reported in the meantime.

Newchwang/Janton:—The inability of owners to provide tonnage in this direction is mainly responsible for the lack of business.

Coal:—A certain amount of demand for tonnage from Japan still remains unsatisfied and rates therefore, Japan southwards, still maintain their strong tendency. Just before going to press we hear a rumour of a fixture having been negotiated, Karatsu/Hongkong, on the basis of Yen 13.50 per ton. Rates for local southern business still remain firm but with little done.

Fixture reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong \$9.25 per ton.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

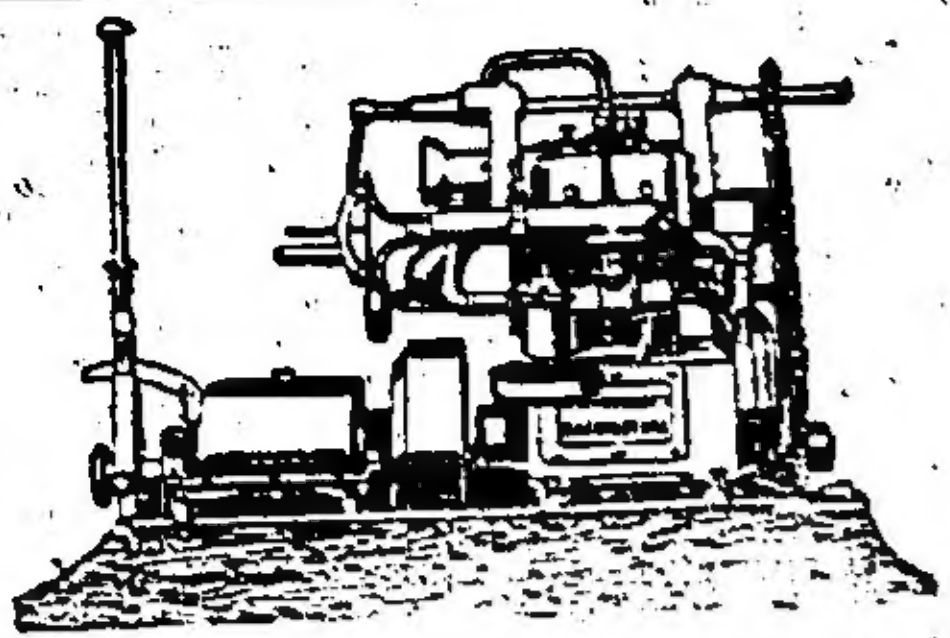
TO-MORROW.

Professor Danenberg's concert in aid of French Relief Fund—City Hall at 5.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Hongkong School Sports—Saturday, April 21.
Hongkong Gynaecological Society—First meeting of the Season.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
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Cuisine under European Supervision.
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Comptroller, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW, Comptroller, Haiphong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best Tiffins
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description.
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R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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"Indian" Motorcycles.

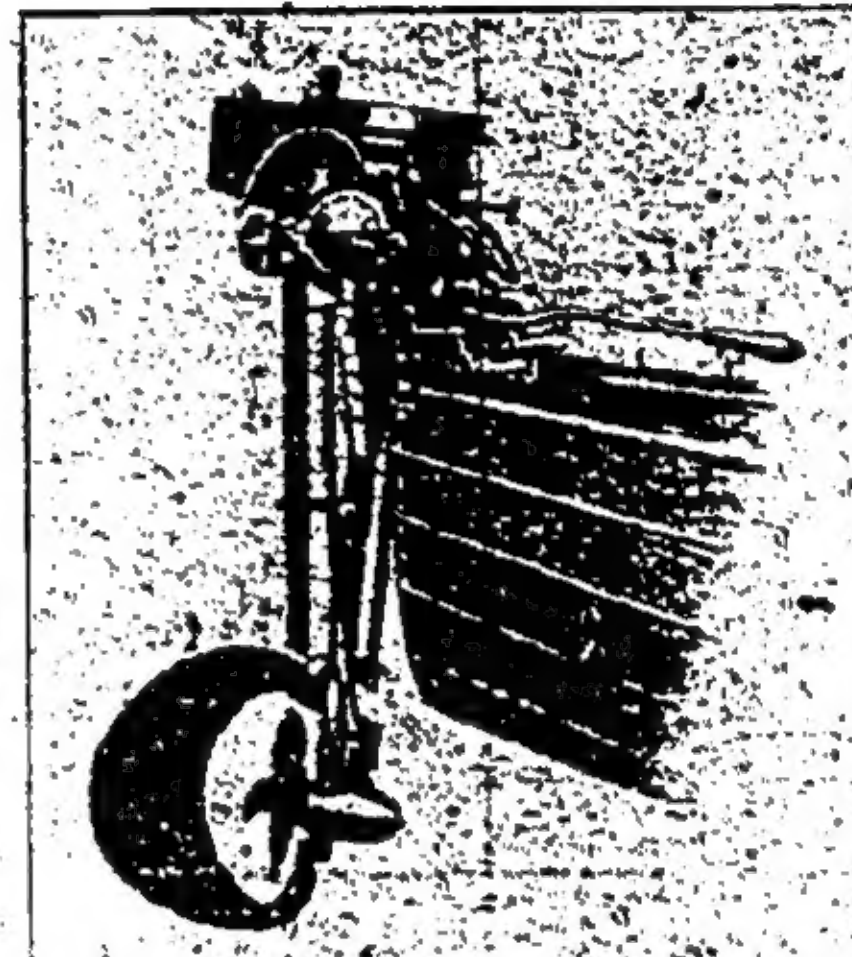
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indisputably
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manipulate
than a
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motor.
It is easier
to start, more
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more reliable.
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Philippines and the War.
The Governor General of the
Philippines has received advice
from the Bureau of Insular Affairs
at Washington to the effect that
the exchange of postal money
orders between the United States
and Germany was suspended on
April 6. The suspension applies
absolutely to the Philippine
Islands.

The Philippine German.
Manila April 11—"All males
over 14 years of age, of German
nationality not actually
naturalized, residing in Manila,
will report to the chief of police,
at police headquarters, city hall,
for registration." In connection
with the above announcement
made at police headquarters
yesterday, it was stated that even
after registration, German subjects
are prohibited from leaving the
city without a permit which may
be applied for at constabulary
headquarters.

Chinese Workmen for France.
A Cantonese named Liang Y-
ching is acting on behalf of the
French Government in enlisting
Chinese workmen for service in
munition factories in France. He
has opened an office called the Tao-
sing Agency for this purpose. The
first batch of 100 coolies left for
France recently. The applica-
tion list for the second batch of
200 coolies closed on April 10 at
the Agency's office. From April
25, applications will be received
for the 3rd batch of Chinese
coolies to be sent to the same
destination. Advice from Nan-
king state that so far 1,200 coolies
have been engaged by a recruit-
ing agency at Pukow, acting in
the interest of a foreign Power.

A Queer Fish.
The other day the proprietor of
a mud boat was engaged in
dredging off Messrs. Butterfield
and Swire's wharf in the Huang-
pu when he hooked up a brass-
cylinder about six inches high
and five inches in diameter. He
gave it to a friend on another mud
boat on Monday and the latter
while investigating the merits of
the gift, in a boat near the
Garden Bridge, shook it violently
in the hope of seeing what
was inside. There was an explo-
sion. He was badly hurt about
the head and lost one hand, while
another occupant of the same boat
was also somewhat badly hurt.
Both men were taken to hospital
for attention.

New Director for Shanghai
Arsenal.
The resignation of Mr. Li
Chung-yo, Director of the Shang-
hai Arsenal, has been accepted
by General Tung Chi-jui. Mr.
Hei-chow Arsenal, has been
transferred here to succeed Mr.
Li. It will be remembered that
Mr. Hei-chow was once chief
of the workshop department
in the local Arsenal and
was promoted to the directorship
of the Tehchow Arsenal in 1915.
He is conversant with every branch
of Arsenal work; and his expert
knowledge and seasoned experi-
ence in the manufacture of
munitions of war cannot be put
to better use at the present jun-
cture than by placing him at the
head of the Shanghai Arsenal.
He has arrived here and is ready
to assume office in a day or two.

The Late Mr. Hivest.
The funeral took place the
other day at Shanghai of Mr.
Oswald J. Hivest, who died as
the result of fever contracted
while away on a houseboat trip
over the Easter holidays. Mr.
Hivest, who was the son of an
India merchant, joined the
Army about five years
ago, obtaining a commission as a
Lieutenant in the Royal Field
Artillery. He resigned the
service on account of accident to
his leg and after serving with
Messrs. Graham and Co., London,
came out to Shanghai about two
years ago for Messrs. Robt. Box-
borough, Ltd. Latterly he has
been with Messrs. Burkhart,
Amidani and Co. The funeral
was attended by a large number
of European and Chinese friends.
There was a large number of
wreaths.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

BRITAIN AND THE CHINA MARKET.

It is refreshing to learn that, though we are still in the throes of a great war, there are people who can find time to conduct a campaign in favour of British trade. It does not require the brains of a commercial magnate to see that the time was never more opportune than the present for a trade propaganda to be set in motion. This, carried out on wide and comprehensive lines, should prove of immense benefit to Britain, who has many peculiar advantages over Germany, her next biggest commercial rival. In view of this, it would be the height of folly if she did not seize, with both hands, the openings now presented to her. While Germany has to concentrate all her efforts on pushing back the Allies, who are slowly, but none the less surely, encircling her, Britain is in an admirable position to keep an eye on trade opportunities and to formulate a policy which can be put into operation after the declaration of peace. China, as a country of immense possibilities in the commercial world, has not received nearly so much attention from British merchants in the past, as it ought to have done. The war has, however, taught our manufacturers at home many lessons, one of the most important being that in China is a wealth of resources needing only a little pushful enterprise to tap. At Manchester, the hub of British manufactures, Mr. Archibald Rose, Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, recently threw out several suggestions on the question of trade in China which we earnestly hope will bear fruit. One important point he made was that there is in China a market which will best repay us for a little care and trouble, in the difficult years following the war. During that period the industrial powers of the world will be strained to the utmost, in an endeavour to repair the havoc wrought.

It is no use for British merchants to shut their eyes to the fact that keen competition must be expected from Japan, America and Germany, perhaps from the two first-mentioned most of all. In recent years they have been concentrating their energies to an increasing extent on the Far Eastern markets, and they have gone into the question in a thoroughly scientific manner. Consequently, though their progress has been slow, it has been steady; they have got their fingers on the pulse of the China market. What is more, there is every indication that they intend to keep them there. Their enterprise has made a distinct appeal to Chinese merchants. They work hard, study the special needs of their buyers, and cut their cost of production to the lowest possible figure. Therefore, unless British merchants wake up to the possibilities which are within their grasp, they will find that these two competitors—not to mention Germany—will edge their way into the market and obtain a powerful advantage. Should this come about, British merchants will find it is too late to pick up what they have let slip. After finding themselves deprived of the greater part of the trade, the unpleasant truth will probably be impressed upon them, that they are not merely pushed into the background, but that they will not be given an opportunity of rehabilitating themselves in this important commercial sphere.

The proper handling of the China trade is of vital interest both to capital and to labour at home, more especially in respect to cotton cloth. China is the second biggest market in the world for this commodity, and she has by no means reached the limit of her consumption; she probably never will. There are two problems to be faced—the new competition referred to, and the changing conditions in the country itself. These ought not to present any appreciable difficulties, if they are approached with determination. Mr. Rose thinks there are only two remedies—cheaper production and better distribution in the market, mainly with the object of stimulating demand. If only manufacturers, merchants and shippers will co-operate wholeheartedly, there is no reason whatever why British trade in China should not forge ahead, safely establishing itself, and thereby winning back much of that which has already been lost.

The Horticultural Society.

From the remarks made by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, it is apparent that interest in the growth of flowers and vegetables on scientific lines is decidedly reviving. There is no more fascinating hobby than horticulture, and it is most gratifying to feel that here in Hongkong we have a body of ladies and gentlemen who find pleasure and profit therein. But there appears still to be a number of residents interested in the subject who have not attached themselves to the Society—a fact which is to be regretted. There was one very reasonable suggestion put forward by the Chairman, when he expressed the hope that the Government would see its way to show its appreciation of the work done by the Society by coming to its support. The Society, as is known, offers inducements to the Chinese market gardener to cultivate vegetables which he might not otherwise raise, and in other directions its efforts help to raise the standard of produce. It is therefore deserving of all the encouragement that can be given it. At home, the County Education Committees closely identify themselves with organisations of this kind, even offering prizes in certain sections of flower and agricultural shows. There is thus nothing out of place in the suggestion that here, where the growth of flowers and vegetables has a special value, the Government should do all in its power to encourage those who are keenly devoting themselves to the work. Reprisals.

We might have known beforehand that any raid on a German town by the forces of the Allies would be greeted with a torrent of lamentation and reproach by the Huns. These people are such eternal hypocrites that, even though they may not humbug outsiders, they very effectually humbug themselves. To torpedo hospital ships or to send Zepelins to attack undefended British towns is only in accordance with military necessity; but for the Allies to pay Germany back in a little of her own coin in brutality, cheap glory etc. Now that the good work of reprisals has begun, we devoutly hope that it will be continued. Joshua and other Old Testament heroes understood this kind of business far better than we modern people. They realised that there is, in certain cases, every reason why a whole race—men, women and children—should be stamped out, and it is about time that we took a leaf out of their book. We have been too easy all along with a people that is vile and corrupt to the very marrow, and it is time that organised air raids and sea bombardments were planned, with the set purpose of destroying as many Huns as possible. We have no more right to let them live, wherever it is possible to put an end to them, than a judge has to acquit a proved murderer.

That Fat Factory.

It is, we know, unfashionable for the up-to-date Britisher to believe in the devil and his influence on the affairs of every-day life. We prefer, however, to be medieval—and to believe that the foul fiend has taken possession of Germany. In no other way can many of the ordinary acts of the Huns be accounted for. In no normal European country could the womenfolk—and especially those enrolled as Red Cross nurses—act towards wounded prisoners as the German nurses are represented as having acted. No normal army council could have entered upon a war with its mind deliberately set on using such contrivances as poison gas, tear shells etc. This war, as everyone is now aware, was undertaken by Germany because she was confident that her "thoroughness" must carry her to a tolerably easy victory. And with her "thoroughness" meant principally the work of chemists, who had provided against all contingencies and were prepared with every kind of scheme, from making artificial foods to running that perfectly gorgeous "fat factory" of which Reuter spoke this morning. But the matter is too horrible to dwell upon. A people that could even conceive, let alone carry out, this last plan, has no right to be allowed to go on cumbering the earth.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE UNGRATEFUL MAN DOES AN INJURY TO ALL WHO STAND IN NEED OF AID.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 36th anniversary of the death of Lord Bessborough.

Returned.
Mr. E. Gordon Lowder has returned to the Colony.

Hongkong Theatre.
The Hongkong Theatre is screening the third part of the historical film, "The Life of Christ," on Thursday evening at 5.15, by special request. To-day the 4th, 5th and 6th episodes of "The Adventures of Terence O'Rourke" will be staged, with new comics and comedies.

C. E. M. S.
The Rev. E. W. L. Martin is to open a Conference at the City Hall this evening on "Is Dogma Necessary?" The meeting will commence at 9 p.m., and be under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society. All men are invited to attend, and a discussion is announced. Dr. Earle will preside.

Scenes from Shakespeare.
Those taking part in "Scenes from Shakespeare" (all except the chorus) are reminded that the first full rehearsal will take place on Thursday, 19th inst., at 8.30 p.m. The dress rehearsal will be held on Saturday, 21st inst., at 8.30 p.m. when the chorus will also be in attendance. Both the rehearsals will be strictly private and friends or relatives of participants will not be allowed admission. The orchestra will be in attendance at both rehearsals.

An Armed Robbery.
A report has been made to the Police by a farmer living in the Ping Shan District, that early on the morning of April 15, he was awakened by the noise of his door being broken in, and his dog barking. Five men entered the stable, one of them carrying a bamboo torch. The men were armed with a dagger, a chopper and a pick. They ransacked the shed and stole jewellery, clothing and money valued at \$70.50. Seven men have been arrested and part of the property recovered.

Stabbing Charge.
At the Magistrate's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with assaulting and causing bodily harm to a wood sawyer, named Leung Kau, of Wanohai. It appeared that the defendant, who is an earth cooler, was seen by others to stab the complainant in the abdomen with a dagger. The wound was so serious that he had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Defendant denies the charge, saying that it was another man who stabbed the complainant. A week's remand was ordered.

To-morrow's Council Meeting.
For the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow afternoon, the only business on the agenda is that arising from the Hon. Mr. Holyoak's motion and questions, notice of which was given at the last meeting of the Council. The motion asks for the Council to express the opinion that Germans should be excluded from the Colony for ten years after the war, and the questions, of which there are four, seek information regarding the official vote of the Council defeating the unofficial members, and also a query as to when the German Bank and other "immovable" German private property will be sold.

Allice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Little, Adams and Wood, \$25; To Tai Church, \$43.95; Basel Mission Sham-shui-poo \$3; Fairall & Co., \$25; Logan and Bate, \$25; Lo and Lo, \$20; Caldwell, MacGregor & Co., \$10; In Sin Sheng, \$10; Siemens China Elect. Co., \$10; S. D. Setna & Co., \$10; C. E. Warren & Co., \$10; United Trading Co., \$10; United Asbestos Agency, \$10; Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, \$10; P. J. Talati, \$10; Komor and Komor, \$5; J. G. Miller, \$5; A. H. M., \$1.

CANTON RED CROSS WORKERS.

Three Months' Work Summarised.

The following is a summary of the shipments sent home during the three months ended March 31 last, by the Red Cross workers at Canton. Cases have been shipped by the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., and the Peninsula and Oriental S. N. Co., and have been addressed variously to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, the Kempton Red Cross Hospital, Eastbourne, and to Colonel Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.O., Cairo.—35 pneumonia jackets, 323 many-tailed bandages, 660 rolled bandages, 270 triangular bandages, 165 suspensory bandages, 87 abdominal bandages, 59 cushion pads, 63 pairs socks, 6 pairs surgical socks, 27 eye bandages, 55 pairs pyjamas, 21 flannel shirts, 48 tray cloths, 32 jug covers, 41 brush and comb bags, 6 pillow cases, 84 handkerchiefs, 8 bath sponges, 35 soft collars, 12 hospital cloths, 2 bed covers; also a number, too numerous to detail, of the following:—Trays, tea, soap, sweets, ginger, tobacco, fly traps, combs, tooth brushes, cards, games, Chinese puzzles, straw slippers, magazines.

In order to augment the funds of the Canton Local Red Cross Workers, the committee arranged a raffia, the proceeds of which were divided as follows:—\$500 for the Canton Local Red Cross Workers; \$200 for the French Red Cross; \$200 for the Russian Red Cross.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

15,000 Applications.

Although no direct appeal has been made by the National Service Department (Women's Section) for offers of service from women in the same way as they have been invited from men, 15,000 applications from women have been received at St. Ermin's Hotel within the last three days, says the Daily Telegraph, of March 5. Saturday morning's first post brought nearly 2,000 letters and forms, and further heavy deliveries are expected during the day.

A staff of fifty skilled sorters are at work on the post, and a still larger staff will be employed on Monday to deal with the week-end deliveries. So well is the work organised that each day's post is completely dealt with by night time. The applications are sifted in five large rooms at St. Ermin's, Westminster. In the first room the letters are opened, and application forms and important letters are sorted; in the second the letters are read and classified; in the third, registered and numbered; in the fourth, envelopes are addressed, and numbered application forms are enclosed. The return application forms are dealt with in the fifth room, where they are attached to the original letters classified according to district, and sent to the commissioner to be further sorted according to trades and occupations and sifted in final readiness for the individual candidate to be called up for National Service.

Applications have been received from every class of women throughout the land, and from the wealthiest to the poorest the most earnest desire is expressed to serve the nation. Very many trained and skilled women have applied, and also a great number of domestic servants. Often the reasons and qualifications for serving are pathetic, and sometimes amusing. There are women who state that they "can feed pigs" or "can dig potatoes." Several want to "get away from washing day," and one girl says "she is fond of animals, and might like motors." A mother, in reply to a question as to previous national work, said, "I have brought up six sons to be soldiers." One solitary man applied for a form, as he wanted "to look after women on the land."

MANILA AND THE WAR.

Registration and Checking of Firearms and of German Subjects.

"Everything serene," is the answer which insular officials now almost invariably give when questioned on the local situation, says the Manila Bulletin of April 12. At the bureau of constabulary, General Herman Hall who is about to relinquish the position in behalf of Colonel Cronin, had no new information on the war situation yesterday. The registration and checking of firearms out on licenses in Manila and neighbouring towns is still going on steadily. The information division of the constabulary, with its numerous agents, is also working on certain very definite cases in connection with the German situation, a small part of which being the ascertaining of the number of legitimate German firms in Manila, in anticipation of developments bound to come to a head shortly.

In proportion to the number of registrations made at the city hall of German citizens, was the number of constabulary passes enabling the possessors to absent themselves from Manila, issued at constabulary headquarters, this particular work having been turned over to the information division of the insular force. The number of city and constabulary secret service men who have been scattered throughout the city since the organisation of an effective emergency force, for the purpose of keeping an eye on things and men, is much greater than generally believed, but all, it was explained at constabulary headquarters yesterday, is in keeping with the determination of directing officials not to be caught napping.

The registration of Germans at police headquarters continued all day yesterday, two clerks of Captain Harmon's, acting chief of police, having been specially detailed for this purpose. The number registered so far is already in excess of a hundred, the exact number at noon yesterday having been 107. It was stated, however, at the city hall that the presentations were not as many as could be desired under the circumstances, and unless those now known to need registration come forward in the course of the next day or two, they may be required to come to the city hall in the custody of police officers.

In connection with the war situation, Alcalde Lukban has had no less than two conferences with the Governor General inside of 48 hours, the topics discussed in these conferences however being of such a nature, Alcalde Lukban told the Bulletin reporter, that it was not possible for him to disclose them. He announced yesterday morning that he would take immediate steps to fill the present vacancies found in the police force, the idea being to have on hand as many police officers as possible, for any eventualities. All told, there are 18 vacancies, which Alcalde Lukban will fill in the course of the week, should it be possible to secure applicants during that time.

Alcalde Lukban, it also appears, has been told by the chief executive that he could make liberal use of his powers to swear in special police officers, but is, however, of the opinion that he has as many of these officers as present conditions warrant.

Constabulary guards have been added to the Customs Secret Service men now guarding the Inland Government piers during the night time, the watching of these places during the day being still continued under the Surveyor of the Port, with Customs guards.

Death of Mr. Gallagher.

The police report that Mr. William Gallagher, the licensee of the North Point Hotel, was found dead in his quarters last night. The deceased, who was 43 years of age, was found by one of the boys of the hotel. The cause of death is given as unknown. The funeral took place this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

With hostilities of one sort or another rife on the subject of potatoes, says the Daily Chronicle, it is not uninteresting to dig out of Prussian history the little campaign of Frederick the Great, which was nearing its end 158 years ago. The Germans call it Kartoffelkrieg (potato war) because the operations on both sides—Prussians and Saxons against the Austrians—consisted mainly in manœuvres for obtaining food supplies and destroying those of the enemy. The operations lasted about nine months, cost more than 41 millions sterling and 20,000 men, and ended with the treaty of Teesch, by which Frederick, after his habit, got most of the potatoes.

The Bill introduced by Lord Buckmaster in the House of Lords to amend the Solicitors Act so as to enable women to be admitted as members of the Law Society, raises the question as to whether women will ever be called to the Bar. Singularly enough the Bar has no statutory foundation. The right to call to the Bar inheres, by ancient custom alone, in the four Inns of Court subject to appeal to the judges. Should the benches remain obdurate to the women's claims it is difficult to see how Parliament can interfere so as to allow of their admission. The appointment and qualifications of solicitors are limited by an Act of 1843, but the Inns of Court still retain the exclusive privilege of conferring the degree of "Barister-at-law," and will hotly resist any Parliamentary interference.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would have heartily approved the taking over of British canals; remarks the Chronicle, for he was well aware how much we have neglected to increase our waterways and how desirable it is that there should be State control of them. In these matters France sets us a high example. The extent of her canals is nearly 8,000 miles as against our 4,670, and in recent years she has greatly improved and increased them. Her waterway system has been the best in Europe since the days of Louis XIV., when the noted Langueadoc Canal was begun and completed with its run of 145 miles westward from the little port of Cette on the Mediterranean.

The Bill before Parliament proposing to vest in judges the powers of grand juries "until December 28 next" after the termination of the war" is not likely to meet with serious opposition. It has long been the almost invariable practice of grand juries to carry out the directions of the judge, and the exercise of their functions has long ceased to be necessary to the impartial dispensation of justice. At one time juries of attain were drawn from the grand jurors for the purpose of trying a "petit" or common jury which was suspected of bringing in a false verdict. The punishment of twelve "good men and true" so convicted by a grand jury of attain was extremely severe, and the whole of their worldly possessions was forfeited to the State. Now the ignorance or malice of a common jury is dealt with by a motion for a new trial.

Now that paper money is a permanent part of our pocket currency we await the inevitable nickname for the notes, which is sure to come. If we followed the precedent set across the Atlantic in 1832, when "greenbacks" first made their appearance, we might be satisfied with "Westminsters," with reference to the very admirable lithograph of the Palace which adorns the reverse of the new notes. Something better than that is sure to come along. In the Army the notes are known as "O's," in jocular allusion to the remarkably narrow chest which the artist has given St. George, who is in conflict with a very robust dragon.

Repairing a German Gunboat

The Canton authorities are repairing the interned German gunboat Taingao which the Germans tried to blow up and sink at the time of the severance of diplomatic relations.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Rather Light Calendar.

The Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, there being a rather light calendar. Both Courts sat.

Alleged Bankruptcy Offence.

Mai Choy, alias Mai Chong-yat, was indicted, before the Chief Justice, for making a misstatement in his statement of affairs in bankruptcy.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, (instructed by Mr. Agassiz) appeared for the defence, and Mr. Eldon Potter, (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) represented the prosecution.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Charles Hugh Davis, A. Marcus Vae, Harry Pain, L. P. Shan, L. L. Remedios, C. J. Hammes, and Herbert Griffin.

Mr. Potter, outlining the facts of the case, said that the defendant was charged with having made several misstatements. About the year 1907, the defendant, with others, started a Chinese bank called the Pen Puen, and not long afterwards defunct and others commenced a business of commission agents. The bank was very largely interested in this latter business, and, as a matter of fact, the commission business was carried on on the premises of the bank.

Towards the end of August, 1914, the bank got into financial difficulties, and on September 2 a meeting of the partners was called, when it was decided that further capital should be put up. This resolution was never carried out, and shortly after this date a receiving order was made against the bank. Negotiations took place between the creditors of the bank and the partners, and the person who negotiated on behalf of the defendant was a man named Tam Wong-tong.

The result of the negotiations was that four trustees were appointed on behalf of the creditors and an arrangement was made. Part of the arrangement was that a certain sum of money due from a firm in America to the commission agents business should be put in the form of a bond and signed by the defendant, who made himself liable therefor. As a matter of fact, the defendant never did sign this bond, which was for \$15,000.

The defendant having failed to pay anything on this bond, the trustees brought an action against him on July 26, 1915, when the defendant consented to judgment. Later, however, he filed a petition in bankruptcy, so the trustees were not paid at all. On July 29, he filed his petition, and on August 9 he filed a statement of affairs. Included in this statement of affairs was a statement in which he alleged that he owed a debt of \$3,500 to a man named Sam Hor-tong under a borrowing note. That statement was a false statement. It was false because no such money was ever lent. The prosecution would also prove that in August, 1915, the defendant got into touch with a man named Ua San-chung, who was asked if he would prove this as a debt in bankruptcy. Of course, if Ua San-chung had agreed to this, there would have been this amount of \$3,500 saved for the defendant. The defendant's story of this note was that it was given to Ua San-chung as a reward for his having negotiated with the creditors of the bank in 1914. Defendant never informed the Official Receiver of that fact when he filed his petition. It seemed to him (Mr. Potter) an extraordinary thing that defendant should become personally liable for this debt of \$3,500 when he was only a partner among three or four. It seemed a little difficult to believe that defendant had put his hand in his own pocket and made himself responsible for this amount.

The case will probably last two or three days.

Returned Banisheses.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paoline Judge, Ho Man was charged with returning to the Colony before his term of banishment, twenty years, had expired.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted.

His Lordship:—He was banished for twenty years and is liable to imprisonment for five years. What is his record?

Mr. Orme:—He has never been convicted on any offence. He was arrested as a suspected person and banished in 1908, and he has come back six times. This is the sixth time.

His Lordship:—Has he served a sentence each time or has he simply been banished again?

Mr. Orme:—He has been sentenced on each occasion and has served it, and he has come back each time.

His Lordship (to prisoner):—Why do you keep coming back?

Prisoner:—I had been working in the Colony and I was used to the labour. My old father is very old and I cannot get work outside to keep him.

His Lordship:—You have come back six times now. You are sentenced to five years' hard labour.

Wong Loi, alias Cheung Sun, was also charged with returning to the Colony before his twenty years' banishment had expired, and he likewise pleaded guilty, stating that he had come down to worship the graves and he was going home again.

Mr. Orme:—Since he came down he has been convicted of larceny and is now serving the sentence.

His Lordship:—You can worship your tombs without stealing other people's things.

Prisoner:—I had no money to pay my passage back.

His Lordship:—He was convicted at Singapore and banished for life. He returned to Hongkong and was arrested for stealing and returning from banishment. He was sentenced to one year and was banished for twenty years. He was arrested again on 4th inst. for stealing. Five years' hard labour.

An Armed Raid.

Fung Chau-hi, Wong Lau, Li Wo, Pun Shun-ping and Hai Hung were arraigned on an indictment charging them with armed robbery with others, and on a second count with kidnapping three persons from the village of Shui Hau.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty to both charges. They were undressed.

The following jury was empanelled:—William Graham Lawson, George Alberto Brito Silva, James Bell Spier, Henry Patrick Allgood, Antonio Vasquez Barro, Joseph Jacob Isaac and John Vincent Braga.

Mr. Orme said that the charge against the prisoners was a serious one, being more in the nature of an armed raid, by a large party of from twenty to thirty men; and combined with the charge of armed robbery was a charge of kidnapping three men from the village which was attacked.

The alleged offence took place some time back, on the 2nd of December. The village, Shui Hau, was on the other side of the long island of Lan Tau, on the way to Macao. It was on the far end and being remote from the police stations in that rugged district, and on the far edge of the police launch's beat, it offered a productive field to robbers from outside. On the night in question, at about 8 o'clock, a fisherman fishing on the outside of the bay from the village saw boats rowing ashore, which afterwards deposited the robbers, including the five prisoners, on the beach. A fisherman who was in his boat starting out to fish was the first person captured by the robbers. In order to obviate any possibility of an alarm they tied up all the fishermen as they found them, and working their way southward towards the village they seized every fisherman in the hats and tied them up, leaving them in charge of an armed guard. The main party, about twenty in number, went on in the direction of Shui Hau village and evidence would be given by the fishermen who saw them first, and by the men robbed and kidnapped, that the first prisoner was apparently leading the band and taking charge of or showing the way in the operations. This prisoner came from the next village to the westward, and although he had been in Hongkong for some time he had spent most of his life at his village, knew the places and the people, and was able to direct the robbers' attention to the houses and the most well-to-do residents.

and they showed some skill in picking out people with plenty of money and goods to steal, and in getting away expeditiously. Led by the prisoner they proceeded to the village, and no doubt leaving guards, they split up into smaller parties and proceeded to the houses. From the house of Chun Shui Lau they took goods worth \$300, and took Chun himself away, with others, to a place where they put a guard over them. From the house of Chun Shai Kai they took goods valued at \$830 and took this man with them also. They ransacked the house of Chun Lai, taking nearly \$1,000 in money and goods, and finally taking off both the owner and his son. These were taken to where the other captives were guarded near a broken wall, but the father was clever enough in the darkness, although his hands were tied behind him, to slip away, and although shots were fired after him he got off. From another house 28 rolls of cloth were taken. The booty and the three captives were taken back to the beach, where the raiders proceeded to untie some of the fishermen, including the man they had caught first, whom they told to row them out to a large junk which was waiting, and on which they subsequently sailed away. A letter arrived later for Chun Lai, whose son was kidnapped, with the intention of drawing him to visit Hongkong to enter into negotiations for the ransom of his son. The robbers landed on an island nearly opposite Macao, and after staying there a short time went to a place further off. There they kept the three captives for about a month, until the latter, during the temporary aberration of their guard managed to slip out to the hillside, and after three days without food, made their way to Macao, and thence to Hongkong the first prisoner came back to Hongkong and was arrested at Yau-mai-tan on January 1st, nearly a month after the robbery. Nos. 3 and 4 were arrested in Macao on December 9th. In the room of No. 4, in a box under his bed, were found a pair of field glasses stolen from Chun Lai. In the room of No. 2 was found an opium pipe identified as having been smoked by No. 2 or No. 3 on the junk on the way back to Macao, and a roll of cloth identified as being similar to one of the 28 rolls stolen from one of the houses. No. 5 was arrested in Macao on December 15. The evidence was principally that of identification. No. 1 was well known by all the villagers, and all of them were certain that he led the band.

The evidence was then given. The case is proceeding.

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but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick Headaches.

School Sports.

The Hongkong Schools' athletic sports take place at the Racecourse on Friday, commencing at noon. The prizes will be distributed at 5.30 p.m. by the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G.

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If you are suffering now from the gripping, triching pains of neuralgia—if you suffered yesterday and expect to suffer to-morrow—yes if you're suffering all your life from the agonies of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, backache, toothache, earache, sprains, strains, or swellings now is the time—to-day—to buy a bottle of

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ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Special Dinner will be served at the GRAND HOTEL On St. George's Day. APRIL 23RD 1917.

\$2.50 per head The ENTIRE PROCEEDS of this Dinner WILL BE GIVEN TO THE HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

A Special Concert after dinner has been arranged by the Management. Book your Tables early.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee, invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BENDOROM."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF

PRIME & DELICIOUS

AUSTRALIAN

APPLES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

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PREPARE FOR WET WEATHER!

Without doubt the need for a serviceable waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We have just received a delivery of

WATERPROOFS.

Made by a renowned maker of fully tested cloth in all weights and sizes at prices ranging from \$17.50 each.

SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR GOLFERS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS and SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16 DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR

IN SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS INCLUDING "AERTEX" "FLEXINET" "INDIAN GAUZE" "B. V. D."

They are well cut and made, allowing just that amount of room to assure coolness & comfort.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

By ROYAL GUARDS BAND.

110 Selection from "I Puritani" ...

108 Selection from "La Tosca" ...

108 Selection from "La Bohème" ...

180 Selection from "Tannhäuser" ...

179 Selection from "Carmen" ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D.C.L. Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO.

TEL 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

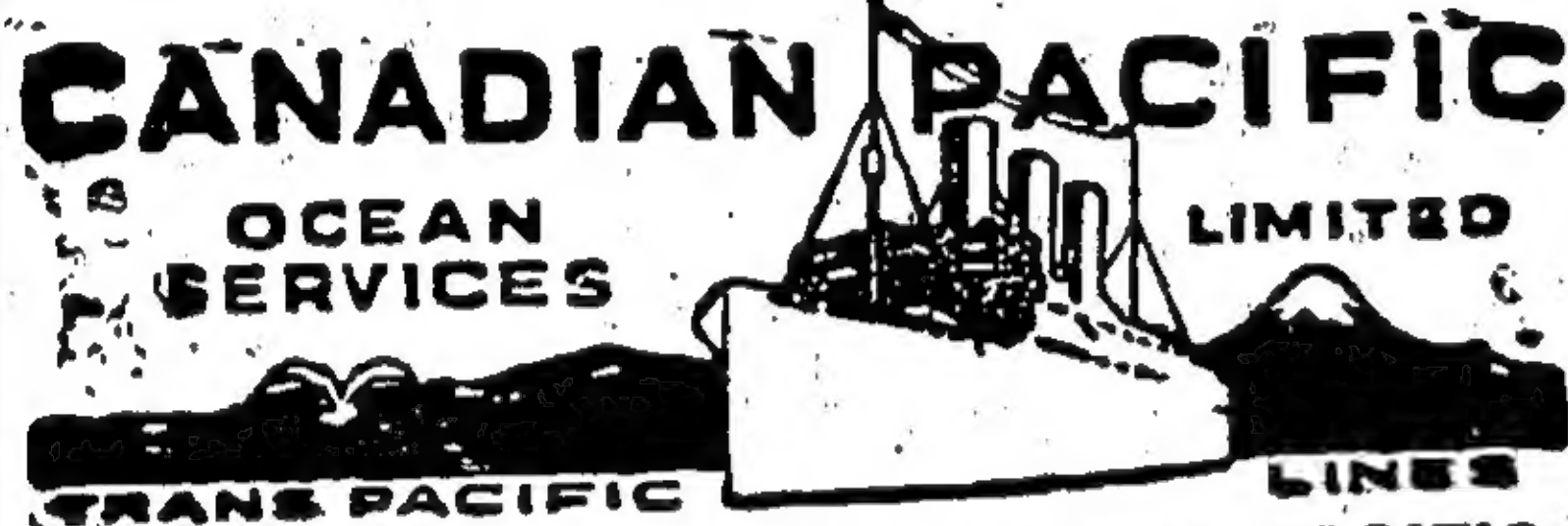
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICK TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" sails at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent.

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1036.

DE VCEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,530	TUES., 1st May, at noon. WED., 9th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000 Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,030 Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000 Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,530	[SATURDAY, 21st April, 11 a.m.] [THURSDAY, 3rd May, 11 a.m.] [MON., 30th April, 11 a.m.] [SATUR., 12th May, 11 a.m.] [FRI., 18th May, 11 a.m.]
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.		
SHANGHAI and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	18th Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$679. (£122). to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.		

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Arakan 22nd May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONG KONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, 1917.

"AN UNSURPASSED" HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215; Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	19th Apr. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	Shang	19th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shansi	20th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Kailong	20th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	22nd Apr. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	24th Apr. at noon
TIENTSIN	Huichow	26th Apr. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chishu" "Taming" and "Tea". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" and "Tea". SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui", "Chusan", "Sungang", "Yingchow", "Shantung", and "Sinkiang", with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Apr. 18, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas		17th Apr.	22nd Apr.	KOBE
Tjikini		18th Apr.	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap		3th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 110

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
-------------	---------	----------

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 20th April, at noon.

Haiphong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 24th April, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Apr. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 22nd Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every six days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'pore when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jasin, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Nagasaki Harbour. The extension of the limits of Nagasaki harbour has been announced in the "Japanese Official Gazette," but the only immediate change effected in shipping regulations is the removal of the restriction on the use of the Matsuo Dock at Koyagi by foreign merchant steamers, which hitherto have been unable to dock there without special permission from the Government.

Defence of the Realm.

Among a number of new regulations amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations officially published is the following:—After regulation 39 D the following regulation shall be inserted:—"39 E.—Where, in compliance with directions from the Shipping Controller, a registered ship is so altered that any space on the upper deck becomes a permanently closed-in space within the meaning of paragraph (1) of Rule 1 of the second schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the ship shall not for the purposes of Section 48 of that Act (as amended by any subsequent enactment) be deemed, unless the owner of the ship so desires, so altered as not to correspond with the particulars relating to her tonnage or description contained in the register book, if the tonnage particulars of the space as altered are entered on the certificate of registry of the ship."

Coast Freights Advancing.

The fortnightly freight market report of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., dated Shanghai April 17, states:—There is no change to report in our Homeward freight market since last writing, neither as regards the surfeit of cargo offering for shipment nor in the quantity of tonnage available; the same conditions prevail with regard to freights to America, and beyond this there is nothing more that can be said on the subject. Coastwise:—As regards coasting business rates are advancing to Swatow and Canton from Hankow, Wuhu, also Newchwang, and \$1.38 per picul has been done from Newchwang to Canton, while \$1.0 per picul has been offered to Amoy but refused by owners. The Hongkong market has been a little slack recently, but the scarcity of tonnage is so marked that we expect to see it recover very shortly.

The Rippenhausen Case.

Says "Truth" of March 9:—The Rippenhausen case is not the only illustration of the idiosyncrasy of the rule of the Admiralty with regard to captains in the mercantile marine. A Swede named Lindquist came to North Shields in his youth, married an English woman, and never returned to his native country. Their son, Captain Lindquist, was brought up as an Englishman, and is in every respect a typical Englishman. He knows no Swedish relatives and no language but English. All his life he has been in the employ of the same firm of British ship-owners. At the outbreak of war he brought his ship safely away from Constantinople, and for two years he retained his command. There has never been a shadow of suspicion against him, but he was automatically deprived of his employment under the new rule which the Admiralty applies indiscriminately to merchant captains whose fathers were aliens by birth and not naturalised when their sons were born. Idiocy is not too strong a word to use in this connection. Consider how the rule works. It excludes the son of a Swede, a Frenchman, or an American who married an Englishwoman and lived and died in this country but was not naturalised before the war was born. On the other hand, it accepts the son of a German father and German mother if the former was naturalised in England a day before the child's birth. Again, it takes no notice whatever of a mother's alien nationality, though she may have reared a boy in the closest touch and sympathy with relatives in her own country. Finally, persons debarred by the rule from acting as master mariners would be eligible for commissions in the Royal Navy or in the Army (where there are many officers of alien extraction), or even (as certain appointments show) for membership of the Ministry or the office of Judge-Advocate-General.

For a good solid meal a la

Carte or Table d'Hôte with

Wines & Liquors of the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" { For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "VENEZUELA" { at Company's Offices.
S.S. "ECUADOR" }

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

**BANKERS,
FORWARDERS,
TOURIST AGENTS.**

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2089.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 7.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 19th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.

FORWARDING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

VICTORIA
THEATRE.

COMMENCING ON

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a new PATHE SERIAL entitled

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OF
J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

The first Comedy Serial ever Screened.

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

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having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 21st instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"S. JACOB."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 21st April, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th April, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	18, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindiani	J.C.J. L.	20, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	30, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	22, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenny M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippou M.	T. K. K.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjimonari	J.C.J. L.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	18, Apr.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	19, Apr.
Shanghai	Weihaei and Chefoo	B. & S.	19, Apr.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20, Apr.
Shanghai	Shansi	B. & S.	20, Apr.
Shanghai and Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	21, Apr.
Manila	Loogjang	J. M. Co.	21, Apr.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	22, Apr.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	22, Apr.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	22, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	21, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	24, Apr.
Shanghai	Tjikin	J.C.J. L.	25, Apr.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	3, May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	12, May.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, at stored at Consig-
nees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong before Bills
of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Saturday, April 21st,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after April 23rd,
1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading im-
mediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1916.

NOTICES.

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DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY notified that
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to let an office to suitable tenant
Room No. 5 on the floor of the
Post Office building (New
Government Offices) in Pedder
Street on a yearly tenancy.

Further particulars and condi-
tions of letting may be obtained
on application at the Office of
Director of Public Works.

CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	87'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAL-KO-TSUI					
Competition Dock	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Dock	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Hong Dock	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Home Dock	84'	10'	10'	10'	10'

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
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Telephone No. 30, Hongkong

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Germans Speak of "Great French Attempt."

London, April 16. A wireless German official message says there has been little fighting at Arras. A great French attempt, with the far distant object to break through on the Aisne, commenced after ten days of mass fire. A bitter fight is proceeding around our foremost positions, the frontal attack being forty kilometres wide.

A Successful Beginning.

London, April 16. A French communiqué states:—Between St. Quentin and the Oise, artillery fighting continues. South of the Oise we made fresh progress on the plateau east of the Line Barisis-Quincy-Basse. After artillery preparation lasting several days we attacked this morning, between Soissons and Rheims, the German lines on a front of about forty kilometres. A desperate battle ensued on the whole front, where the enemy had collected his largest forces and numerous guns. Everywhere the French overcame the vigorous defence. We carried the first German position between Soissons and Craonne.

East of Craonne we carried the second line of German positions to the south of Juvin-court, and further south we carried as far as the western outskirts of Bermercourt, and as far as the Aisne Canal between Oivre and Courcy. Repeated violent counter-attacks made north of Ville-aux-Bois were broken by our fire with considerable losses for the enemy.

The prisoners hitherto counted exceed ten thousand and we have also captured a considerable quantity of material. Artillery fighting continued in Champagne, and there has been an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Attacking at Germany's Weakest Point.

London, April 16. Last night's French communiqué, containing Reuter's translation of a report of the opening of the French campaign, says: "While Sir Douglas Haig is concentrating up the northern end of the main battle line the French artillery in Champagne have been dealing the German lines with shots of every calibre to ten days, but up to now there has been given no sign of the intensity of the exact locality selected for attack. Now it is clear, however, that General Haig has put his finger upon Germany's strategically weakest point. The Germans also are evidently aware of the weak point in their armour for, as revealed in the communiqué, they have been massing considerable forces in Champagne which must be badly wanted in the north."

The Craonne region has always been a dangerous zone for the Germans. Fighting has seldom stopped there since the retreat from the Aisne. Consequently the region is most important to the French since beyond Berry-au-Bac lies an open way to the great plain enclosing Laon. A complete break in the German front in this region would therefore jeopardise not only the enemy fighting on the face of Laon but all the German armies in Champagne. Laon stands on a great mound in the centre of a plain which commands the junction of four strategic railways, one of which runs direct towards the Belgian frontier.

The plateau east of the line Barisis-Quincy-Basse was the scene of the bloodiest battles fought by Napoleon in 1814 against Blücher's invading Prussians. The plateau is covered with orchards and vineyards, is intersected with splendid roads and rises gradually towards Mezieres whence the main road and railway follow the Meuse direct to Namur. This is a possible explanation of the German anxiety in the Rheims region.

The whole length of the Anglo-French offensive is at present one hundred miles.

A SICKENING STORY OF GERMAN CALLOUSNESS.

London, April 17. It has been known for months that the Germans were burning their dead. It now transpires that the burning has developed into a regular industry of extracting oil from corpses which are afterwards crushed and used as pig food and manure.

A factory has been established at Rhineland. The corpses arrive in bundles. A hundred on long poles are dropped into a cauldron, boiled for eight hours slowly and stirred with machinery. The resultant oil is of a yellowish-brown colour and is sent out in small casks. The employees of the factory are all soldiers and they are clothed in oilskins and masks.

ALLIES INFLICT A REPRISAL.

London, April 16. The Admiralty announces that owing to German submarine attacks on hospital ships, in direct and flagrant contravention of the Hague Convention Number 10, a large squadron of Anglo-French aeroplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment of the town of Fraiberg on Saturday. Many bombs were dropped with good results. Despite many air fights all the machines returned safely except three.

KAISER AND POET.

Amusing Bombast.

A special despatch to the New York World from Berlin reports an interview given by the Kaiser to the Austrian poet and playwright Hans Mueller. The account of this interview which is written in the most approved subservient style acceptable to the German censors, states:

"It is a well-spring of clarification and confidence to hear the Kaiser Wilhelm speak about the sharpest of all our weapons, the new submarine war, whose results military, political, and psychological he already now appraises as very considerable. 'Look at the European neutrals,' the Kaiser exclaimed. 'Read the Swedish answer. It is a document which is written as if for all eternity. Now neutrals know

right well how they 'have to estimate our strength but likewise our will to peace. For the first time in a certain sense the declared will of small neutral States stands against the Anglo-Saxon world and Napoleon's Continental blockade from a phantom is becoming a reality, one which will hit England harder than everything else heretofore.'"

There is other balderdash similar to the foregoing which would not justify the expense of cabling. Mueller winds up by saying:—If I could but reproduce the high moral tone and the knowledge with which the Kaiser speaks, everyone would feel as if the sun were shining upon them after the clouds had lifted."

The Kaiser told Mueller all about his occupations and recreations, and modestly admitted he had inherited from his mother his "wonderful understanding for dramatic art."

A REMARKABLE PAINTER.

Magnificent Exhibition at Messrs. Komor's.

A young Japanese artist in water colours, Mr. M. Kinsen, arrived in the Colony yesterday and is making a brief stay, during which he is exhibiting some of his work at the galleries of Messrs. Komor and Komor. Mr. Kinsen is the descendant of a very long line of artists, many of whom have achieved lasting fame in Japan, and his work is sufficient evidence that he does not intend to fall short of the high standard set by his forefathers.

Hongkong people have usually seen a good deal of Japanese painting, of varying quality, but the pictures which, by the courtesy of the artist, we were allowed to inspect this morning, are well off the beaten track, and will appeal to all comers. Two points will at once strike the eye of the average person who goes to see these beautiful works of art: the painter's versatility and his refusal to bind himself down to conventional lines. True, he has cherry-blossom to offer; but he has a very great deal besides. His handling of sea-scenes is far stronger than that noticeable in most of the pictures by his countrymen, and the same may be said of his mountain scenery. He is not content with mere prettiness; storm and ruggedness have a far stronger appeal to him, and to these he shows himself able to do the fullest justice. As a colourist he is forcible and free, without being too daring; much of his sunset work has quite the effect of oil painting. But, despite his undoubted strength, he has all the traditional delicacy of the Japanese painter as well, and his mist and neutral tints are wonderful, in their particular way, as the rest of his work.

We would not counsel art-lovers whose purses are getting low to go near Messrs. Komor's while these pictures are on view, for the prices are cruelly tempting. They range from ten dollars upwards, and in every case a great deal more than value is being offered. Mr. Kinsen will remain here for a few days before proceeding to Europe, and his paintings can be seen daily from 9 till 5.

PRESS CONGRESS.

To Meet in Sydney Next Year.

Preparations are being made for "The Press Congress of the World" to be held at Sydney, Australia, in March and April, 1918. When the International Press Congress assembled at San Francisco in 1915, the Government of New South Wales extended an invitation that the Congress be held at Sydney and it is probable that it will exceed in importance and in its international character the meeting at San Francisco, which was attended by 956 delegates from 29 countries and 46 states. The intention is to hold a congress in a different country every third year.

The forthcoming congress aims at bringing together all press workers from all departments, including not only editors and proprietors, but the commercial branches of the profession and business, the daily press, magazines and other periodicals, including independent writers and art men and trade suppliers. Action is being taken to ensure that visitors to the Congress representing the native press of Eastern countries shall not in any way be inconvenienced by the operation of the immigration laws in Australia. All that is necessary will be for them to provide themselves with the necessary passports. The following are among the vice-presidents:—Messrs. K. Sugimura and T. Tokutomi, of the Tokyo Asahi and Kokumin, and Messrs. Chu Chi of the Peking Daily News and Mr. Li Sam-ling of the Peking Times.

Intending or probable participants in the Congress are asked to enrol their names as soon as possible, either with Dr. Williams at the University of Missouri, Columbia (Mo.) U.S.A., or with Captain Nisicigh, at the office of the Premier, Sydney, New South Wales.

CAPTAIN FLOQUET.

A French Officer Who Has Won War Honours.

There was a very happy gathering at the offices of Messrs. Knott and Floquet, Princes Buildings, this morning, a number of the friends of Captain Floquet—who, after thirty-one months' service on the French front is spending a few days in the Colony before rejoining his regiment—gathering to do him honour.

Captain Floquet was widely known in Hongkong before he left just prior to the outbreak of the war for France to be married, having resided here for two years. Having been married only two weeks, war broke out and he was at once called upon to join his regiment, in which he then held the rank of Lieutenant. Captain Floquet saw much service at the beginning of the war and it was in the battle of the Somme that he received a severe wound in the ankle. Later he saw service at Verdun and at other parts of the French front, distinguishing himself by gaining the Cross of the Legion of Honour and also the Croix de Guerre, with two stripes. The latter decoration he won for displaying great bravery by going out and planning an attack which he successfully carried out the next day. With these decorations he was soon promoted to the rank of Captain. He has now been given leave and is in Hongkong with his wife and child.

There was quite a large attendance at the reception to-day, many of those with whom Captain Floquet was associated in business here attending, besides a considerable number of French residents. The health and continued prosperity of Captain Floquet was proposed by the French Consul, M. Reau, who spoke of the pleasure it gave all of those present to see their old friend back again.

Captain Floquet suitably responded, and a very happy time was spent in the renewal of acquaintances.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court, this afternoon, of the case in which a Chinese brakeman, employed on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, is charged with manslaughter.

Mr. Sutcliffe, Locomotive Superintendent, was recalled, and produced a working model of a truck pin and lever, illustrating how it was possible for the pin to be drawn out if the lever was standing on, and, in falling back, went over, instead of in the catch. Witness stated that he had tried it this morning and found it possible, the pin being pulled out, and the trucks therefore uncoupled. He had seen their own coolies in the yard stand on the lever. He did not know there had been any rules issued against this practice.

Mr. Baker, Resident Engineer, said that verbal instructions had been given.

The case was adjourned.

Lawn Tennis.

Playing in the Championship Doubles event of the Hongkong Cricket Club's Tennis Tournament last evening, Mr. S. E. Green and the Rev. C. L. Cooper beat Capt. Milner Jones and Mr. F. W. Cary by 6/3, 6/2, 6/3. Owing to the wet state of the ground, there will be no play this evening.

Victoria Theatre. An artist of very marked and unusual ability is now performing nightly at the Victoria Theatre—Miss Lolita Ramos, a Spanish dancer from Madrid, who is touring the world. Miss Ramos varies her programme nightly and occasionally introduces Spanish songs. Her dancing is extremely refined and her manner most charming, and she may be sure of full houses while her season lasts. At last night's performance there was a very big attendance, and the young dancer was furiously recalled, time after time. Her show is far too good to be missed.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Their Treatment by Germany.

Lord Newton, interviewed on March 5 at the Foreign Office regarding Germany's latest threat to employ British and French prisoners of war in the firing line, said that more than a month ago the Allies received an ultimatum from Germany intimating that unless German prisoners of war were removed from dangerous positions near the firing line, Germany would as a reprisal employ British and French prisoners of war as working parties in the front line trenches.

"The time given by Germany in this ultimatum was," said Lord Newton, "so short that it was impossible for a reply to be received to our communication. In that communication both the British and French Governments guaranteed that no German prisoners should be employed nearer than 12½ miles from the firing line, conditional, of course, upon Germany giving a similar undertaking. We have heard nothing as to the attitude Germany is going to adopt regarding the proposal, and are in the difficult position of not knowing what is going on, as we have no means of direct communication."

Reuter's Agency learns with regard to the accusations made by the German Minister of War concerning the treatment by the British of prisoners in the war zone that the following are the facts of the case:—

It should be stated first of all that since the beginning of the war only one German prisoner has become a casualty through being near the firing line. This man, who was employed on work in the rear, was struck by a stray German shot. Any suggestion that the British have willfully placed prisoners in such a position as to be endangered by the enemy's fire is preposterous, although it is known that this has been the deliberate policy of the Germans. The latest utterance of the German Minister of War is regarded as simply a prelude to a further campaign of frightfulness. The facts with regard to this question are as follows:—

At the end of January the German Government presented an ultimatum threatening reprisals if prisoners were not removed to a distance of thirty kilometres (about 18½ miles) from the firing line. A reply was demanded within three days. On February 6, the British Government offered to keep prisoners of war at a proper distance behind the firing line, provided the Germans adopted similar measures not only on the Western, but also on the Eastern front, where it was known that they had been deliberately placed in positions of danger.

The Germans have been in possession of these assurances for over a month, but so far have not even acknowledged the Note. Only one conclusion can be drawn from this, namely, that the enemy is contemplating some further form of bloodthirsty conduct as "reprisals" for ill-treatment on our part that does not exist. In the meantime, German prisoners of war receive the same rations as British troops, and are as carefully and warmly clad.

STRICTER BLOCKADE.

When Neutral Ships May Become Prizes.

How the British blockade of Germany is to be made more effective is set forth in an Order in Council published in the London Gazette.

In view of the orders embodied in the German memorandum of February 1, "in flagrant contradiction with the rules of international law, the dictates of humanity and the treaty obligations of the enemy," it has been necessary to maintain the efficiency of the blockade measures previously taken. The Order proceeds:—His Majesty is therefore pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is

THE HUN AT LARGE.

German Life in London.

Westminster, Feb. 14.—There was a short but extremely interesting debate in the House of Commons this evening on the question of the enemy aliens in our midst. Sir George Cave announced that, since the Government came into office, some new measures had been taken, including the closing of two alien restaurants and the internment of alien enemy members of certain clubs.

Mr. Joynton-Hicks, in introducing the subject, told an extraordinary story of the continuance of German activities. He asserted that German life was going on in London now as it went on two years ago. There were still German restaurants, German conversations and German notice-boards in the heart of London. He knew of a German dentist who practised under an English name. He believed there was a German dressmaker who boasted openly that he was not interned because he had highly-placed customers. The other day in a furrier's business in the City nine out of 32 employees were German. A partner in this firm had said that his competitors were employing more Germans than he did. Finally, he asked why 4,294 enemy aliens, including 287 men of military age, were still uninterned in prohibited areas.

Sir George Cave stated, in reply, that he thought it necessary that all the cases of enemy aliens exempted from internment should be reconsidered. He proposed also to find out how many of these uninterned persons were able to work. There was reason for doubt in regard to 300 or 400 of the aliens in prohibited areas, and those cases had been referred to him. As for the future, the exclusion of suspected aliens from this country after the war would have to be considered.

In reply to a question from Mr. Herbert Samuel, his predecessor at the Home Office, Sir George Cave said that he had closed two alien restaurants and had made an order for the internment of the persons concerned. He had had to take some steps with regard to one or two clubs which were the resorts of enemy aliens. He had made an order for the internment of 16 persons who were members of those clubs. A regulation dealing with restaurants kept by aliens was in preparation. "Had the club been in existence during the whole of the war?" Sir George Cave replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Herbert Samuel took the opportunity to deny warmly that there had ever been any "Hidden Hun."

hereby ordered, that the following directions shall be observed in respect of all vessels which sail from their port of departure after the date of this Order:—

(1) A vessel which is encountered at sea on her way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to the enemy territory, without calling at a port in British or Allied territory shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for examination, and, if necessary, for adjudication before the Prize Court.

(2) Any vessel carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods, provided that, in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for the examination of her cargo, no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced in respect only of the carriage of enemy origin or destination, and no such presumption as is laid down in Article I shall arise.

(3) Goods which are found on the examination of any vessels to be goods of enemy origin or of enemy destination shall be liable to condemnation.

(4) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Clumsy German Press Campaign.

The German Press is now reviving its favourite theories about relations between the United States and Japan and comforting its readers with the belief that "the Japanese peril" must paralyse American military activity. An inspired telegram from Berlin to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* paints a lurid picture of supposed differences about China, and adds:—"Japan cannot look on with indifference if mighty and rich America militarises herself to support the Allies against Germany. Japan has good hope of defeating unarmist America in the event of a conflict. But if America now puts her finance and man-power and industry into the service of the war, Japan will lose all prospect of ever being able to assert herself victoriously against America. We refer to these facts without desiring to arouse excessive hopes. Japan is bound by her alliances to England, and she will not break the treaty of alliance unless she is compelled."

This clumsy campaign is carried further by the military correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who wrote on February 14:—

"One must admit that Wilson is wise, and that all the Americans are wise, if they now arm. For the Germans this wisdom is not of much importance, for a fact which does not yet seem to be fully realised—it is only half directed against us. There is another who must be expected to watch attentively the seizure by America of this favourable opportunity to put off her military weakness without seeming guilty of 'militarism.' This other is Japan. Nobody can doubt that a reckoning between Japan and America lies in the womb of time and must infallibly be born one day. What a splendid opportunity for America now to catch up Japan's immense military advantage, and under the temporary pretence of hostility to Germany to work for permanent motives of hostility towards Japan, while remaining pretty sure that not everybody will see it. The moment could not possibly be chosen more skillfully. For Japan can only be annoyed, and cannot protest. Outwardly Japan must clasp the new friend to her heart."

In order to show Japan how unselfish are these Teutonic warnings, the writer adds:—

"What America can do against us in the event of war remains to be tested. The transport of considerable American troops during 1917 is out of the question because the Americans need their feeble peace army as the framework for their new formations. If they were to transport parts of their peace army, they would—quite apart from the fact that this action would scarcely be popular in America—thereby wreck their plan for the creation of a great army."

It will be remembered that the German Press in 1914 proved in exactly the same way that it would be impossible to send British troops to France.

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